

FRENCH ADVANCE IN DESPERATE BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

Heights of La Folie Occupied
East of Souchez Despite
German Artillery

IMPORTANT POSITION
TAKEN IN CHAMPAGNE

Both Claims, However, Are
Negated By Berlin Which
Declares Attacks Repulsed
and British Losses Are
Heavy, German Official
Statement Declares

BALKAN OUTLOOK APPEARS GLOOMY

The critical situation in the Balkans, brought about by the attitude of Bulgaria, has called forth the declaration from Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if the Bulgarians "persist in their present traitorous course they must answer to Russia."

No ultimatum had been presented to the Bulgarian government as yet, he said, but he presumed one would be within a short time.

Reports from the western theater of war indicate that a fierce cannonade is being maintained all along the line by the armies of the entente allies. The latest French official report records no additional progress, but a statement from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British army in the field, says that on Friday night they delivered a counter-attack on the Teutonic forces southwest of Fosse, France, and recaptured two German trenches which the Germans previously had recovered in a counter-attack.

(By the Associated Press).

London, Oct. 3.—The British delivered a counter-attack Friday night on the Teutonic forces southwest of Fosse, France, and achieved their "objective, which was two German trenches" according to a report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British army in the field.

Desperate fighting is still in progress on the western front, where the entente allies have now been pressing their general offensive movement for a week, but few changes of ground as the result of the battling are recorded.

Paris reports two points at which the French have made gains. Despite a violent bombardment east of Souchez they progressed from trench to trench on the heights of La Folie, while in the Champagne, where the allies' gains have been most pronounced, they took an important salient north of Mesnil, the official statement declares.

Berlin negatives both the French claims with the statement that the French attacks, both east of Souchez and north of Mesnil, were repulsed. French penetration of one position in the Champagne was followed by the virtual annihilation of the troops that broke through, the German official statement asserts. The British have attacked north of Loos in an effort to retake the territory wrested from them by the Germans, but failed with heavy losses, Berlin declares.

The Germans report the capture of a total of 211 officers, 10,731 men and 35 machine guns in the fighting in the Artois region and in the Champagne since the allied advance began.

The Balkan situation continues tense, with Bulgaria the center of the political storm. She is reported to be moving troops to all her frontiers, and giving other indications of an intention to act in the near future on the side of Central Powers. It is reported through Cologne that Austria will send an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the free passage of munitions for Turkey. The ultimatum, it is said, will be couched in friendly terms and will name an interval within which Rumania may reply.

On the eastern front the Teutonic activity was mainly confined, according to the German statement to the southern sector. General Von Linsingen is declared to have driven the Russians northward after storming positions near Czernysz and Korwin, taking 1,300 prisoners, besides capturing 1,100 others along other parts of the front in this region.

THESE AMERICAN DOCTORS SAVED SERBIA



Dr. Richard P. Strong

Dr. Edward Ryan.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical diseases in Harvard Medical School, and now director of the American Sanitary Commission in Serbia, and Dr. Edward Ryan, head of the American Hospital in Belgrade, are the men who have saved Serbians from extermination by typhus. Before they reached Serbia there was more danger from typhus than from the bullets of the Austrians. This

photograph shows them standing outside of the field tent of Dr. Strong.

Dr. Ryan has been stationed in Belgrade through all the darkest days of Austrian bombardments and the typhus plague. Upon taking charge of this hospital a year ago he put American methods into force so that now the American hospital in Belgrade is known as the "Model of the Balkans." In every respect it has the appearance of a model American hospital. Note the medal of the French Legion of Honor upon Dr. Ryan's

ROCKEFELLER SIGNS CONTRACT ANSWERING DEMANDS OF MINERS

Collective Bargaining Is Promised Colorado Workers In Agreement For Term of Years; Discrimination Against Union Members Is To Be Barred

(By the Associated Press).

Pueblo, Col., Oct. 2.—Collective bargaining, insured by a contract signed and sealed with a term of years, was promised today by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The contract was embodied in the industrial plan submitted by Mr. Rockefeller at a meeting of officers of the company and grievance representatives from the various coal camps. The plan carried a guarantee against discrimination against members of any union, but does not provide for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.

The industrial system outlined at the conference is looked upon as the Rockefeller answer to the demands of the United Mine Workers—demands which in 1913 led to one of the most bitter industrial conflicts in the history of the country. Mr. Rockefeller himself has steadfastly maintained that his plan is not an attack upon unionism, but that it is "broader and more democratic" than the system advocated by the miners' organization.

The Rockefeller plan is based upon a mediation system already in operation. The outline of the plan submitted to the conference is divided into four general sections.

- 1—Representation of employees and the manner of their selection.
- 2—District conferences, joint committees and joint meetings.
- 3—The prevention and adjustment of industrial disputes.
- 4—Social and industrial betterment.

The proposal also contains a memorandum of agreement between the company and its employees.

The miners at each camp are to elect representatives on a basis of one for every 150 wage earners. Each camp is entitled to at least two representatives.

For mediation purposes the com-

pany's camps are divided into five districts.

For the settlement of disputes district conference shall be held, attended by the grievance representatives from all the camps in the district and company officers, not exceeding in number the representatives of the miners. The delegates representing the miners and the company eligible to sit in each district conference are to select from their number joint committees on industrial co-operation and conciliation on safety and accidents, on sanitation, health and housing, and on recreation and education.

The plan makes elaborate provision for the settlement of industrial disputes. It provides that there shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employees on account of membership or non-membership in any society, fraternity or union.

The company must post a list of offenses for which dismissal may be made without notice. For other offenses employees shall not be discharged without notification that a repetition will cause dismissal.

Employees are guaranteed the right to hold meetings, to purchase supplies where they please and to employ check weighmen.

A miner or group of miners with a grievance shall take the matter to the camp's elected representative, who must first seek adjustment from the foreman or superintendent. Failing there, he may appeal to the president's industrial representative or to higher officers of the company up to the president.

Another method of settlement, after the initial appeal to the foreman or superintendent, is a hearing before district joint committee on conciliation. If the joint committee fails to adjust a dispute, it is to be settled by arbitration or by reference

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U. S. BREAK WITH BERLIN AVERTED BY LATEST NOTE

Von Bernstorff Hands Lansing
Germany's Assurances On
Sinking of Arabic

TEXT OF DOCUMENT
NOT MADE PUBLIC

Negotiable Basis of Settlement
Is Intimated By Secretary
Upon Receipt of Ambassa-
dor's Missive; To Confer
With President On Situation
Tomorrow In Washington

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Oct. 2.—Danger of an immediate break between the United States and Germany over the torpedoing of the Arabic, with a loss of two American lives, has been averted by the assurances contained in a note handed personally here today to Secretary Lansing by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Neither the Secretary nor the Ambassador would make any statement. The latter was optimistic and believed the new note would completely solve the situation. Mr. Lansing expressed no opinion, preferring to consult President Wilson in Washington on Monday, but it was evident that he did not share the Ambassador's optimism, though inclined to regard the new note as offering for the present a negotiable basis.

Ambassador Pleased.

Count Von Bernstorff, at his hotel, appeared very much pleased with the contents of the new note which probably will be published in a day or two. He announced that he expected to return to Washington with his embassy staff at the end of the present month.

Although it had been reported that Secretary Lansing would discuss with the Ambassador the case of Captain Von Pappen, the German military attaché, it was learned authoritatively that the subject was not mentioned. Secretary Lansing has not yet had an opportunity to examine the documents carried by James F. J. Archibald, in which were letters from Captain Von Pappen.

ENGINEER IS KILLED BY OWN LOCOMOTIVE

(Special to The News and Observer).

Mt. Olive, Oct. 2.—J. M. Jowers, an engineer on a lumber company's log train on the road leading eastward from here, into Duplin county, was killed instantly Friday afternoon about 2 o'clock by being run over by his own engine. The accident occurred near the company's camps, 18 miles from here.

Jowers had started out of the woods with a train load of logs and, while climbing a grade, two cars broke loose from the rest of the train. Superintendent O'Berry being on the engine, instructed Jowers to get down and couple the cars as he backed up the train.

Jowers got onto the rear of the tender to ride until the left cars were reached, from where he fell, the entire engine passing over him before it could be stopped.

He was about 28 years of age and leaves a wife and other near relatives. Remains were interred here this afternoon.

MINE OFFICIALS TAKEN PRISONERS BY STRIKERS

(By the Associated Press).

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 2.—Six mine officials were taken prisoners today by strikers and their sympathizers in the Clifton district. They were rescued by a sheriff's posse and put in the Clifton court house for safety. The strikers, said to number 2,000, then raided the Clifton ice and electric plants, taking out non-union men, according to advices received here.

Edward Dawson, a mine manager, F. N. Slyn and Thomas Fulcher with three other mine officials had been captured when the posse appeared. When they were released the crowd went to the ice plant shouting "down with mine managers; hurrah for Governor Hunt."

The Governor was quoted here today as saying that conditions as laid down by mine managers in the Clifton and Morin districts were "so humiliating that no self respecting workman would submit to them."